

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 41.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 7, 1907.

50c. a Year.

NOTES FROM NEW YORK

As it is some little time since New York contributed anything to these columns, the readers of THE BULLETIN perhaps think that New York is inactive; but the conclusion would be very erroneous. New York is not dead, nor even sleeping, but has simply arrived at the conclusion that what is needed in the industrial movement is not a hazy calm determination to build, and build correctly, and that the motive power of the I. W. W. is not hot air, but a clear conception of industrial organization.

We have had a lot of hot air in the past, and we have found that the hotter the air and bigger the blast of it, the weaker were the walls of the industrial structure whose foundations were laid in that heated temperature. It is realized now in this vicinity that the work that counts longest is often the longest in doing, and that an excessive multiplication of charters issued is no real criterion of the spread of industrial ideas.

Hence the notes from New York will not be a list of charters issued, but a running commentary on incidents in the fight, and will aim to keep the membership posted as to the development of things in general. Also all notices and communications to the editor will be run, as time and the editor permit, be run through this column.

Of all the locals in New York perhaps Local 95 has had the harshest fight against pure and simple unionism, the least about it is scarcely a week passes without seeing some of its members fired off jobs as a result of the action of the walking delegates of the pure and simple building trades. Yet they turn up smiling at the business meeting each week, their determination to fight to the bitter end in nowise weakened. In fact, I have noticed that the men who are fired most have the biggest fight in them.

Some time ago the pure and simple in Brownsville struck against Plasterers' Branch 7 of Local 95. They called out the lathers, thus hoping to cripple our men, and when we succeeded in filling their places with lathers whom we had been negotiating with to join the I. W. W., they organized a gang of thugs to beat them up, and as a result some of the lathers were so badly injured as to be incapacitated from work for some time.

On another occasion a number of the same branch were employed in New York City, and the walking delegates notified the employer that they would not recognize our card; if our men did not leave they, the pure and simple, would strike the job. The boss sent for the I. W. W. organizer, and I went to see him and the pure and simple delegates. We had a short debate, which ended abruptly by the pure and simple curtly informing the boss that if our men were left on the job all the pure and simple unionists would be brought off it in half an hour. They had no arguments, but they had the power, and so the boss surrendered.

The members of Branch 4, who are mainly carpenters, have been fired often they have lost count; one man has been employed on nineteen different jobs in three weeks. Yet as skilled workmen they can hold their own with any in America.

Branch 11 (Bronze Workers) had an amusing experience at their meeting on November 18th. Their meeting place was in a hall much used for a similar purpose by a number of pure and simple unionists. On arriving at the place that night they were informed by the proprietor that a delegation from the other unions had waited upon him with the intimation that if he allowed our men to continue to meet there they would quit. Consequently "he was sorry to inform us, etc., etc."

Well, this was rather depressing, but when we reached the hall upstairs to hold our last meeting there a few things happened which tended to cast a little humor on the situation. We met the prime movers in the eviction. These were the secretary and delegates of the Architectural Iron Workers, House-Smiths and Bronze Erectors, Local 52. After a few sotto voce remarks, which for rabid indecencies could not be surpassed in the lowest depths of the Tenthredin, they inquired if they would get the floor as a deputation when they returned.

"Certainly,"

They returned, like lions, accompanied by another gentleman, a member of their General Council, or something of that nature. The two first workers got the floor and emitted a series of growls, like the utterances of a bear with the toothache, in which the only intelligible words seemed to be "dual organization," "organized by the bosses," "scabs," "join our organization," "we should stick together," etc. In fact, at the time they seemed to urge that we should join them, at another that we were organized by the bosses to harm them and would ourselves be thrown down when we had served the turn of the capitalist enemy.

Then the new-comer took the floor. He was more courteous and reasonable, admitted he knew nothing about us and would like to, urged that we should work in harmony with them, made a pathetic plea for the iron workers, stated that they had helped every trade, but that when they were in a conflict nobody helped them (which is true), and wound up by asking to hear our preamble read.

Fellow Worker Pierson, secretary of the Industrial Union, read the preamble and made a vigorous speech, in which he answered the visitors according to their

own medicine; to the more ignorant grumblers he gave a few short rough raps which put them where they belonged, and told the inquirer he gave information together with the proposal that the iron workers should admit one of our speakers to their meeting to explain our views, or that both parties should arrange a joint debate on the true principles of organization. One of the members of Branch 11 who had been a member of the pure and simple iron workers' union gave a few interesting facts about the mutual scabbing of the various iron and bronze organizations upon each other; the secretary of the branch told some more, and I also said my little say.

Altogether it was an enjoyable evening; I often paid a quarter for less fun. The upshot of it all was that the General Council representative agreed to favor the proposal for a debate, and the deputation filed out. The two first worthies trying to look good-natured, but as it was not natural to them they only succeeded in making a grimace. But Branch 11 lost its meeting place.

But this letter is getting too long. Next week I will give more information about our skirmishes with our brothers of various trades. In the meanwhile I wish some information. I am just now getting a good reception amongst the branches of longshoremen and have received credentials from their Standing Committee, representing all the branches in this district, and I want particulars of our work and standing amongst bodies similarly employed all over the country. How many longshoremen or other water front employees have we organized, and where and what prospects of organizing have we? For the same reason and because of the same conditions, if any one can give me information of blacksmiths who are organized with us it will help the good work. Send the information to 60 Cooper Square, New York.

How many tickets have you sold for our ball on December 23d?

JAMES CONNOLLY.

The Striking Silk Workers

I am returning to Paterson to raise funds among the silk workers of New Jersey for the strike in silk workers in Pennsylvania. In Lancaster the recently chartered local of the I. W. W. is fighting bravely against one of the most bitter enemies of organized labor. Mr. J. E. Stehli, a man who with his two sons and a brother-in-law (the "Swiss army"), owns several large mills in Switzerland, France and Italy, besides the one owned by that family in Lancaster. The strike is now in progress four weeks and the girls and children are standing out firmly, although it is their first strike, their first battle. And it is a battle, indeed. On Friday they all marched out to give the last escort to one of the little comrades who died of the viral conduct of the firm. In order to humiliate the strikers the firm's representative superintendent, Mr. Schnabel (whom the firm imported from Switzerland), had issued the order that the strikers would not be paid off at the mill, but at a small store on Grand street. Upon arriving there the strikers were not permitted to enter the store, but were paid off through the window. Here all the men as well as girls had to stand in a dread line for a long time. Mamie Farig, one of the youngest I. W. W. members, 15 years old, caught cold and died several days after, a victim of capitalist brutality. Improvements of labor's condition in I. W. W. emblem was laid on her grave. The local papers refused to say anything relative to this affair. When the strike was started some of the papers opened their columns to us, but soon changed their tune when they saw that they could not make political capital out of the I. W. W. They denied the publication of anything about the causes that led to the untimely death of Mamie Farig, but gave prominence to a report that masked men had attacked and badly beaten some strike-breakers. The facts in this case were that a few boys who had been playing Halloween so scared the scabs that they imagined they were being beaten half to death. In order to intimidate the workers warrants were sworn out; one of the strikers against whom a warrant is sworn out is a young and delicate woman, Mrs. Gallagher, and she, like the rest, is charged with assault and battery, while it is she who was assaulted by a ruffian strike-breaker.

Several A. F. of L. organizers, among them Mr. Greenwald, a cigar fakir, made their appearance on the scene also; some knocking was done, but even in the Central Labor Union the I. W. W. found men who took a friendly stand and would not permit any dirty work to be done against the strikers.

The A. F. of L. organizers made it their business to visit to the officers of the I. W. W. local, called upon the secretary, F. H. Barto, and told him that the A. F. of L. was the only organization that has brought about all the improvements of labor's condition. Increased wages, reduced the hours of work, through its legislative committees had laws passed, etc.; they pleaded that after the strike is over the weavers should join the A. F. of L. Secretary Barto is well posted. When the fakir told their story he asked them a few pertinent questions. They immediately bid him good-bay.

Lancaster and the southern part of Pennsylvania has thousands of silk workers. Besides the textile industry

there are lots of others. Manufacturers started here because of the opportunity to have "cheap hands." A victory in the Lancaster silk mill will break the ice in this part of the country. The A. F. of L. leaders are getting nervous about it. Help us financially if you can. Had it not been for the money panic we would have won the war long ago. If we do not, it will not be our fault.

RUDOLPH KATZ.

Greenwood Miners' Resolutions

Whereas, The fifteenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners has refused to alter the constitution to take in any others than those working in and around the mines, mills and smelters; and

Whereas, Acting President Mahoney has in his official capacity (by using the stationery of the W. F. M. under the name of the "Mining Department of the W. F. M.") and by the use of the lumbermen of Montana to believe that they would be chartered in the near future by the W. F. M., and advising them to belong to some new state lumbermen's organization; and

Whereas, In view of the fact that our acting president has heretofore been a staunch supporter of Sherman, having bolted the second annual convention of the I. W. W. when that unworthy was expelled, and since has assisted him with \$500 from the treasury of the W. F. M., is now positive proof to us that when he advises lumbermen to organize themselves other than with Sherman, there is no more Sherman organization; therefore be it

Resolved, By Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, in regular session assembled, that we condemn the actions of Acting President Mahoney as being contrary to the acts of the fifteenth annual convention and unbecoming an officer of the W. F. M.; and be it further

Resolved, That we appeal to the lumbermen of the state of Montana to take their proper place and organize in the "Industrial Workers of the World," and to assist the organizers in that organization to make the Wood Working Department what it ought to be, and not be led further astray by men who would use their official position in trying to keep the workers divided so that their own personal enmity may be satisfied; and be it still further

Resolved, That this local, No. 22, exhort its congratulations to the noble fighters of the I. W. W. who have succeeded in driving the last vestige of fakism from their ranks, and who have had the courage for the past year, in the face of so many obstacles, in building up their organization, at the same time fighting and conquering the labor fakers and labor skinners; and be it further

Resolved, That we adopt the Tonopah resolution in re I. W. W., and call on all other local I. W. W. who have a noble body of fighting men to do likewise and further the cause of Industrial Unionism for economic power; and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Nevada Workman, The Industrial Bulletin and "Miners' Magazine" for publication.

Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, W. F. M.

Thos. J. Gould,
R. A. Mahoney,
Committee.

Industrial Workers of the World FOR ORGANIZATION

Voluntary Contribution

To aid in maintaining the work of organizing the working class in the I. W. W., and disseminating its principles, I hereby pledge One-Half of One cent of my wages per month for a period of 3 months beginning with

and will remit the amount to General Headquarters, 210 Bush Temple, Chicago, on or about the 1st of each succeeding month.

Name.....
Street No.....
Postoffice.....
State.....

Voluntary Contributions

P. Harty, Anaconda, Mont.	50
A. Schey, " "	50
Jno. Lund, " "	50
Thos. Ditch, " "	50
Chas. Stanton, " "	50
F. Johnson, " "	50
J. H. Schmidt, " "	1.00
F. Gilbert, " "	50
E. Powell, " "	50
J. U. Grassbach, " "	50
M. Early, Fall River, Mass.	50
Jan. Walsh, " "	1.00
Dan. Murphy, " "	1.00
C. C. McHugh, " "	1.00
Vancouver, L. U. No. 44, " "	1.00
G. H. Hill, Sacramento, Cal.	1.00
F. Elmberg, Minneapolis, Minn.	1.00
Total	9.50
Previously acknowledged	\$1,035.86
Total to date	\$1,045.36

An error occurred in acknowledging receipt of contribution by Geo. D. Fenton, Paraiso, Panama, to the voluntary fund, November 9. The amount, \$5, was a misprint and should have read \$5.

Cloak Makers Strike

I am instructed by our General Committee to inform you officially that about 150 members of Branch 111, Cloak Makers, were locked out by Morris Werba, manufacturer of ladies' cloaks, of 65 Green street, on Friday, Nov. 8, afternoon.

The strike is in charge of Branch 111, and is endorsed by the general committee of our local on Nov. 18th. For the Gen'l Committee, C. W. I. U., Local 59, I. W. W.

A. J. Francis, Secy.

NEWS FROM VANCOUVER

It may be of interest to the membership generally to hear from this corner of the woods relative to the progress and general condition of the Industrial Workers of the World, and believing such to be the case, I prepare this short article for that purpose.

I arrived here the middle of October to assist the Lumber Handlers of Local 526 in their lock-out. In addition to the work for that local we have held many street meetings and several hall meetings. About a year ago there were four struggling revolutionists in Vancouver. After several weeks of persistent, systematic agitation the mixed local had grown to 88.

During the past year the work has been carried on with unremitting energy, and as a result the Lumber Handlers have been organized, and also an Italian Branch, both of which contain some excellent material.

Since the organization of the Lumber Handlers they have won two strikes and lost one lock-out, but in the lock-out have retained their scale of wages, except so far as overtime is concerned.

The Russian Branch has also been organized in the past week with 16 charter members. This branch promises to be a profitable addition to the work of a Socialist. The president talks nine languages and the financial secretary six, while we have one signer for the charter who was formerly a member of the Russian Social-Democratic Party.

In accordance with the suggestions from headquarters relative to organizing an executive committee, the same has been carried out, and the four locals elected two delegates each. The committee held its first session the 17th.

The several unions here have a fine headquarters now under the direction of the executive committee. The headquarters contains one nice meeting hall, a fair sized smoking and "rag-chewing" room and a large reading room, where no smoking, talking or loafing is allowed. This should certainly be interesting to all locals. It is without doubt part of the concrete work of organizing. This is not only organizing, but it

is systematizing and disciplining, and we all know too well that an organization without system and discipline is not worth keeping in existence.

The partition between the hall and reading room is movable, and Sunday nights the same is taken out and the two rooms made into one large propaganda hall. Last Sunday night it was filled and over a hundred turned away. During the propaganda meetings on Sunday nights the smoking and "rag-chewing" room is closed and every one is in listening to the speaker of the evening. A small library has been started and nearly every Socialist and revolutionary paper of the world can be found on file in the reading room.

During the past six weeks that I have been here I have held 36 meetings, either local or propaganda meetings on the street or in the hall. We sold literature to the amount of \$42 and other supplies, such as buttons, to bring the receipts up to \$85.45. This is not counting the contributions sent to local No. 125. We have taken into the several unions 58 new members.

Each union is square with headquarters, or has plenty of money to square with. The Lumber Handlers, for instance, business agent in the field during the past week with good results, but as the expense of maintaining a man on the water front is heavy they have gone with the mixed local to keep one man in the field during winter months. The local organizer will be paid about \$15 a week. He will deliver one or two lectures a week for the mixed local and make a personal canvass of the water front during the days. A man kept in active work at Vancouver this winter will accomplish great results, besides lining up the whole water front.

The Vancouver local union of the I. W. W. made every trip of the national organizers into their vicinity pay themselves and headquarters also. The above receipts are more than the total expenses to headquarters.

J. H. Watson, National Organizer, Vancouver, B. C.

Kalispell Lumbermen Get Right

After a thorough investigation the big local union of lumbermen at Kalispell, Mont., has just chased a will-o-the-wisp, and at a regular meeting held November 23, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, After a thorough investigation and inquiry, we, the members of Local Union No. 411, in regular session assembled, have arrived at the following decision in regard to the future welfare and organization of the lumber workers of Montana:

1. That at all times since the adjournment of the Western Federation of Miners' convention, held in Denver, in June, 1907, we were eligible to join the Montana state union with the same rights and privileges as the Western Federation locals and Montana provision having been made at the convention for the same.

2. We have no faith in any more proposed conventions being held for the purpose of forming a new Industrial Workers of the World, as the Miner's stenographic report shows that the idea of forming a new Industrial Union was looked upon with grave doubts by the delegates to their fifteenth annual convention.

3. We do not believe that any officers of the Western Federation of Miners have power to issue charters to the lumber workers in Montana, in view of the fact that the fifteenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners decided not to alter their constitution to take in others than men around the mines, mills and smelters.

4. We do not believe there is such a thing in existence, at the present time, as a Sherman organization, as his own letters to this union show that he is thousands of dollars in debt and unable to issue the monthly paper, and his only organizer, T. P. Wilburn, is hundreds of dollars behind in wages.

5. We find that we were deceived into joining the Sherman faction last April, being led to believe that we were joining

a powerful organization with lots of backing. The fact that there was two factions was never mentioned to us.

6. We have studied the official organ of the Industrial Workers of the World, The Weekly Bulletin, and find that their organization is progressive and aggressive in fighting for the rights of the workers. That they have at all times maintained a staff of paid organizers, have steadily grown in members, and have kept up a continual fight for over a year for the betterment of their members; and we further believe that their organization is based on sound principles and is living up strictly to the manifesto and preamble of their organization. Therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union 411 of the wood working industry hereafter pay our per capita tax to Wm. E. Trautmann, 212 Bush Temple, and hereby instruct our secretary to purchase such supplies, charter, stamps, etc., as is necessary to carry on our organization, and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge our undivided support to the organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World, so that the lumber workers may be thoroughly organized in the industrial union that we call upon all locals of the Montana Lumbermen's Union and unorganized workers to act in conjunction with us, so that we may in the near future have a great industrial union working department of the Industrial Workers of the World, and be an economic power against the international capitalist organizations of America, something that cannot be accomplished by state unions. And be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Industrial Weekly Bulletin and the Nevada Workman.

Moved by F. A. Verhage, seconded by W. A. Baker, and carried unanimously at regular meeting of Local No. 411, Saturday, November 23, 1907, Kalispell, Montana.

Edward Bond,
Sec'y No. 411, I. W. W.

Kunkle Vindicated

I just began to realize what an immense position was held by Kunkle when I left for Virginia, and acted as judge in the controversy between the two elements there. We took up the resolution rejecting Moffett and Kunkle, published in The Bulletin some time ago, and went over it carefully. The fact was brought out that the local of Sted Workers No. 101 was organized in a slipshod manner in the first place. Former Organizer Mark paid no dues to the organization, and his notwithstanding the material was for the most part utterly new to unionism. Shortly after the formation the financial secretary and the recording secretary left town, and President Moffett neglected to use his best efforts to get the local together and attend to business. The result was it virtually died a-borning, and now has to be placed on a footing.

It was on account of these conditions that Fellow Workers McCarthy and Richardson and other members of Local No. 106, the mixed local, took a hand in the affairs of Local No. 101, with no other motive, as far as I could see, except the good of the organization, but with a reprehensible lack of tact in dealing with the situation. A joint meeting of the two Monaca locals was called by the mixed local, and at this meeting, attended by a few members of each local, it was voted to comb the steel workers with the mixed local, and McCarthy secured the books and supplies of the steel workers. Moffett refused to abide by the decision of the joint meeting, which he knew nothing about, and demanded that McCarthy return the supplies of No. 101, which was done. The decision of the joint meeting, held August 10th, was not carried out, and on September 1st, four months after its formation, the steel workers' local began holding regular meetings. Meanwhile the membership has become discouraged and it is difficult to get them out to meetings.

The decision on Sunday afternoon was to continue with the steel workers' local and try to get it on its feet again. The whole affair at Monaca, Pa., is a "horrible example" of how slipshod work of organizers tends to confusion and disruption.

As regards the expulsion of Kunkle from the mixed local of Monaca, the fact developed that this was done without regard to ordinary procedure in such cases. In the first place, the charges against Kunkle, as published in the resolution in The Bulletin, were not carefully investigated, but were taken largely on hearsay, and could not be sustained, especially the most serious one, that Kunkle had been an officer of a pure-and-simple union and had not resigned, as he promised to, on becoming a member of the I. W. W. Kunkle produced a certified statement from the Federation of Glass Workers' Union showing that Kunkle had fulfilled his promise to the I. W. W. Further-

more, it was shown that when Kunkle was expelled he was informed that a meeting was to be held, but was not told that he was under charges, and being sick at the time, as he alleges, was unable to appear in his own defense; yet was summarily expelled without a trial. In view of these facts, the decision was that the Kunkle should be restored to membership in No. 106.

B. H. Williams.

Cashiers Checks Refused

The Mine Owners' Association of Goldfield, Nev., sought to compel the miners and other workers in the community to accept for wages cashier's checks "payable in exchange." The union of miners (No. 220) met to discuss the situation. A committee was chosen to urge upon the mine owners the guaranteeing of the payment of cash checks in full and also requiring that a time limit be fixed for the payment in cash. In their answer the mine owners evaded the points raised by the miners, with the result that the latter decided to refuse to work for cashier's checks, and issued an announcement that "Goldfield Miners' Union No. 220 has declared all employers of labor not paying cash, or factually guaranteeing their paper, to be unfair," and also warned all men not to work for such employers on and after November 27th.

"During the discussion," says the Nevada Workman, "it developed that the cashier's checks were not worth 100 cents on the dollar; at least, that had been the experience of many of the union men who had received their wages in that form of currency. The argument was made, and applauded, that a mine which is supposed to produce over \$100,000 in gold bullion per month should not be forced to do business on a basis of cashier's checks of dubious value."

How He "Made Good"

The following is the speech made by V. L. Berger in supporting Gompers for president of the A. F. of L. at the Norfolk convention. It is reproduced here for future reference:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: I am here to make good. I am here to second the nomination of President Gompers, and I never thought I'd live to see this day. I've voted against him for years, keeping his nomination from being unanimous.

"But while I have been the editor of a socialist daily paper for years, I have never for an instant doubted the honesty, the integrity and the faithfulness of Samuel Gompers, or of any of the members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

"I still continue in my opposition to the policy which the foregoing gentlemen pursue, in the administration of the affairs of this body.

"But when labor is attacked, every one of us is attacked, together we will stand in the great cause and against a common enemy.

"This is not the time for any of us to settle our differences. We must forestall the attacks of our common enemy—a certain capitalist ring.

"Therefore, I second the motion that Samuel Gompers be re-elected president of the Federation, and move to make his selection unanimous on the part of this convention."

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CHICAGO, DECEMBER 7, 1907

To the establishment of the workers' republic, or the Co-operative Commonwealth, no consideration will be as important as the self imposed discipline of the Industrial Union. On that day when the workers are called upon to assume charge of the mills, mines, factories, railways—the means of production—and supplant the capitalist mode of production for profit by the Social mode of production for use, there will come to them the task which they alone will be competent to meet. On that day the workers will face the consummation of their ideals and the readjustment of industry in accordance with revolutionary requirements for which the Industrial organization has prepared them. Upon them will depend the one socially important task of continuing the process of production and the maintenance of the discipline in all departments which will be necessary to the most effective results.

THE CLIMAX OF REACTIONISM

Information from an authentic and reliable source has reached THE BULLETIN that the charter of the United Brewery Workers, having been restored by the A. F. of L., through the interposition of Mr. Thomann, secretary of the United States Employing Brewers' association, the next move on the part of those who are interested in setting up a "pure, genuine brand of reconstructed unionism" is to bring about the destruction of the Industrial Union movement and HAS MADE OVERTURES to the United Brewery Workers as a go-between to bring about complete affiliation with the A. F. of L. This is to be done under the mask of a conference for a "pure, genuine brand of reconstructed industrial unionism." We are informed upon authority that we cannot discredit or ignore that letters proving that the W. F. M. is to be "amalgamated" with the A. F. of L. are in existence. Long prepared as we have been to believe that those who tried to destroy the I. W. W. in 1906 because they could not control it, would resort to any dishonorable methods to accomplish their ends, this latest information does not in the least surprise us, and the only sentiment we have in regard to it is that so many miners in the West should unwittingly lend their support to THE SLAUGHTER WHICH IS BEING PREPARED FOR THEM. The record the W. F. M. has made in its opposition to the I. W. W. is the most discreditable and unprincipled ever known in the American labor movement. And yet we have outlived it all and have actually accomplished more without the W. F. M. than we did with its "support."

The editor of the Miners' Magazine (see article in this paper) says: "The Trautmann faction does not dare to disclose its membership, etc." a statement which is absolutely devoid of truth, since the numerical strength of the I. W. W. (not "Trautmann faction") has been REPEATEDLY DISCLOSED and was given in our report to the Stuttgart Congress and to our recent convention. The M. M. editor evidently takes his information from Hillquit, who lied in his report to that Congress about the I. W. W. and admitted that he lied when face to face with F. W. Henklewood. The M. M. editor knows that he is lying, but he is willing to do so in order to establish a "PURE GENUINE BRAND OF RECONSTRUCTED INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM!"

The gain of the A. F. of L. by taking into the Gompers' fold the W. F. M. will not be the loss of the I. W. W. We have not missed them. We shall not. Not a man amongst the reactionary schemers could be elected to membership in any alert local of the I. W. W. They are all pure-and-simpler par excellence; let them go where they belong.

THE SOURCE OF SLANDER

The resolution which follows was adopted by the San Juan District Union No. 3, of the W. F. M., in convention at Telluride, Colo., and forwarded by the secretary, Chas. B. Waters, for publication in THE BULLETIN:

"We, the delegates to the San Juan District Union No. 3, W. F. M., in convention assembled, disapprove of the conduct recently resorted to by the press of the various factions of the Industrial Workers of the World, viz., 'The Miners' Magazine,' 'THE INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN' and 'The Daily and Weekly People,' in changing the columns of these Journals into channels for the dissemination of slander, vilification and abuse, instead of propagating the principles of Industrial Unionism upon which these mouthpieces of the organization are supposed to be founded."

"D. A. FERGUSON,
"N. B. CAMERON,
"C. B. WATERS,
"Committee."

In admitting the resolution to these columns the editor of THE BULLETIN, with due regard to the members of San Juan District Union, is impelled by the interest of accurate statement to point out certain errors into which the framers of the resolution have fallen. The resolution implies that the W. F. M. is a part, a "faction," of the Industrial Workers of the World. This we deny. It would have been correct to say that thousands of miners in the W. F. M. are in hearty accord with the I. W. W. "The Miners' Magazine," insofar as the work of its editor is concerned, has never been an actual mouthpiece of the principles of Industrial Unionism; it has been nothing more than a vehicle for the most venomous personal attacks, by one who seems to glory in nothing so much as in a talent for vilification and shameful abuse, which there are none to deny he possesses. Whatever of personal slander or vilification has crept into journals actually representing or claiming to represent Industrial Unionism, HAS HAD ITS PROCUING CAUSE IN THE PERSONAL ABUSE AND VULGAR OUTBURSTS OF O'NEILL IN THE "MINERS' MAGAZINE."

We challenge an investigation of the columns of THE BULLETIN in this matter. That we have replied to the scurrilous and slanderous attacks of O'Neill is true; not to have done so would have been construed by the very men who now pass resolutions of censure, as an admission of guilt on our part and a vindication of the slanderer.

Regretting, as we do, that the position we have been placed in—as the result of an attempt in 1906 to emancipate the I. W. W. by depriving it of its revolutionary virility, and in the event of that attempted operation proving abortive, to destroy it altogether—has compelled us to make reply to assaults at once barren of truth and redundant with calumny, we have done so in the only way which O'Neill and most of his supporters could understand. Let the membership of San Juan District Union No. 3, of the W. F. M., bury itself with the Miners' Magazine—and direct the flow of it into a convenient sewer; then the channels for the propagating of Industrial Union principles will be purified and THE BULLETIN will cheerfully do all in its power to flush the sewer and prevent a backwash.

ABOUT WAGES AND PRICES

A reader in Montana requests an answer to this question: "Allowing that the Industrial Workers get well organized and forced up wages, how could they control the price of commodities; and if wages went up would not the capitalists force up commodities, thereby making the higher wage no better than the lower one?"

The Industrial Workers claim no ability to control prices of commodities. That is a function belonging to the employer or the owner of commodities. Prices are affected by change in the rate of wages. If wages rise, profits will fall and consequently prices are forced

up. But labor under capitalism is cribbed and confined within narrow limitations for bettering its condition, and these limitations are actually contracting because of the failure to organize on the economic field in a way to insure permanency of advantages gained and inability to press one gain after another, all tending to the mastery of the tools and opportunities of employment by the workers themselves. Capitalists can be forced only by the workers organizing to take possession of the means of production and employment, and operating these for use instead of profit. It is not the immediate rise or fall of wages in which Industrial Unionists are most concerned, nor the effect of change

in rate of wages on prices, but the abolition of the wage system itself; in other words, the revolution from capitalist production to industrial freedom.

Summing up his admittedly "tedious" exposition of "Wages, Price and Profit," Marx concludes with the following propositions:

"Firstly. A general rise in the rate of wages would result in a fall of the general rate of profit, but, broadly speaking, not affect the prices of commodities."

"Secondly. The general tendency of capitalist production is not to raise, but to sink the average standard of wages."

"Thirdly. Trade Unions work well as centers of resistance against the encroachment of capital. They fail partially from an injudicious use of their power. They fail generally from limiting themselves to a guerrilla war against the effects of the existing system, instead of simultaneously trying to change it, instead of using their organized forces as a lever for the final emancipation of the working class; that is to say, the ultimate abolition of the wage system."

CURIOUS FACTS REVEALED

Financial reports sent out by Hannemann from 148 West Madison, for the first nine months of this year, copies of which are in our possession, reveal some curious facts. The principal source of income during that period was the musician's "department," of which Wade Shurtleff is secretary and organizer. Shurtleff, according to Hannemann's report, has sent to the former headquarters of the I. W. W. \$836.43. But Shurtleff, according to the report, has received on salary account and for organizing expenses \$948.29—or \$118.86 more than the sum received by Hannemann. As a matter of fact, none of the money reported as received was in all probability ever sent to Madison street, for the reason that Shurtleff often receives "on the same date that he 'remits' and in identical amounts. What probably occurred was merely an exchange of receipts."

Another curious item in the report is the inclusion among "receipts" of \$1,040.00 which was the amount distributed from funds in the Pacific State bank by the court, in September, 1907, with the consent of Hannemann, which "consent" was forced by his own attorney and M. P. Haggerty in behalf of the I. W. W. "received" by 148 West Madison; Hannemann never saw a dollar of it; every dollar was paid out by the court—\$300 to the Butte Mill and Smeltermen's Union and \$540 to the W. F. M. defense

fund. Yet Hannemann includes the \$1,040.00 in "receipts." By so doing the report makes it appear that the "receipts" in September, 1907, amounted to \$1,334.64. Deduct from this total the amount he did not receive and the actual income for that month was \$294.64. Getting down to hard pan, you see!

"Turning next to the 'expenditures' for September, also padded and misleading, it is claimed that the total paid out was \$1,398.11; but this includes \$1,040.00 paid out by the court, as stated above, which account figures neither as receipt or expenditure, and has no proper place whatever in the report. It was simply used to make a showing in the face of a vanishing support, an attempt to maintain a desperate situation until the October mutual-interest convention which meets in January (?). The expenditures in September, if the report is to be credited, really amounted to \$358.11—\$63.47 more than receipts."

There is one man in the United Brewery Workers' organization who is generous enough to acknowledge the services rendered by I. W. W. men to the brewers in their New Orleans strike; one man who is honest enough to say that no money could pay for the valuable aid of C. G. Sherman, Wm. D. Haywood, Eugene V. Debs, Chas. H. Moyer, John M. O'Neill, Jos Hruby and Albert Kraft.

From the "Mailgram," a neostyle reproduction of a typewritten communication sent out from 148 West Madison street by Hannemann, and dated November 15, 1907, copy of which is in our possession, we learn that the following have declined nominations as delegates to the conference which is announced for January 6, 1908: Fred Proebstel, G. Sherman, Wm. D. Haywood, Eugene V. Debs, Chas. H. Moyer, John M. O'Neill, Jos Hruby and Albert Kraft.

Where the biggest engineering feat of our time is being promoted, on the Panama Canal, the Industrial Union principles are being spread. H. F. Cordy, a tireless worker for industrial freedom, sent in this week from the big ditch a fine bunch of subscriptions, with \$11 cash in advance.

Close up the Gaps Every Man Do Something

By D. T. MURPHY

Class-conscious wage workers are convinced of the necessity of an industrial form of organization of wage workers in order to emancipate the working class from economic servitude. The urgent need just now is for those workers who are class-conscious, and who recognize that an economic organization is imperative, not to waste their time discussing non-essentials, but to get busy and "do something."

It is wearisome to listen to some who waste their time with long-winded arguments that don't amount to anything. The necessity of a class-conscious economic organization of wage workers should be obvious to all. Plans of how to organize are given by the ton.

The thing to be done, and that ought to be done, is the constant admonition on the lips of some. Perhaps those who so freely give advice are well meaning, but "Actions speak louder than words." Now, some that so generously bestow their advice "free gratis" without price, if they will only profit a little by their own advice, and "do something," perhaps they can accomplish more, and not have for their motto, "Don't do as I do, but do as I tell you." Good counsel should never be rejected, but good counsel backed up by good deeds is more acceptable and means more. Every wage worker who stands for the solidarity of labor and recognizes the absolute necessity of a class-conscious economic organization of wage workers should join the Industrial Workers of the World. For that organization stands for the emancipation of the working class.

A great many, not members, are advocating the Industrial Workers of the World. They make great efforts to describe the advantages of Industrial Unionism over craft unionism. They are continually telling the working class to organize industrially, and yet they fail to heed their own advice—for they won't get organized themselves. Others there are—former members—who have dropped out for various frivolous causes. Some of those did not clearly understand the principles of the organization, so there is an excuse for them. Some others being out of work for some time, were unable to pay their dues, and often being compelled to drift away

from the locality in which they joined, found themselves after a while several months in arrears, and in some cases were unable to pay their dues. There may be an excuse for some of those. But there are some other members who have no excuses to offer, who cannot justify their actions in leaving the organization. They are able to pay their dues. They understand full well and agree with the principles of the organization, and yet when their services are most needed they fail to render assistance when it is wanted. They leave us in a lurch. It savors of cowardice not to render aid at a critical time. We may have minor differences, we possibly cannot see eye to eye on all little questions, but we can and we do agree in the main, that being the case, we can well afford to sink our petty differences and stand shoulder to shoulder.

There is lots of work to be done. We need every class-conscious worker. We need the benefit of your experience; we need your help; we need your advice, inside, not on the outside.

If your views are not accepted or understood, don't get morose, and don't "fly off the handle." Let none of us try to dominate. We have one enemy to fight, so we should avoid quarrels among ourselves. Should the enemy send any of their hirelings among us for any nefarious purpose, if we are cool and collected and fail our own thinking, we will be able to discover them and expose their villainous schemes and frustrate their dastardly designs.

If you are class-conscious, you must know that we cannot expect it is going to be a color blind. We may be beset from all sides, but now is the time for you to act. Don't stand by, merely pouring out advice.

Do something! Let us all do our duty!

Each of us can do something. Let us find out how we can best assist, and get to it. Don't wait. We have one enemy to fight, so we should avoid quarrels among ourselves. Should the enemy send any of their hirelings among us for any nefarious purpose, if we are cool and collected and fail our own thinking, we will be able to discover them and expose their villainous schemes and frustrate their dastardly designs.

To Action! Do something! San Francisco, Cal.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM—MEANS and METHODS—ACTIVE and PASSIVE ACTION

By WM. E. TRAUTMANN

OBEEDIENCE TO RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS.

"Employees are warned to strictly obey instructions and observe the rules. The consequence of disobedience will be a punishment resulting from disobedience of these orders."

This notice or a similar one is served on every employee when given a job, on colored cards adorning the walls of factories, mills, mines or in the railway service. But these orders are merely pretexts. It is entirely in conflict with the labor-saving system of modern production, especially as in the railway service, to expect an "obedience to orders." Railroads, for instance, are reducing the employees to the lowest possible number, and only the absolutely indispensable precautionary measures are employed for the maintenance of the road and the rolling stock.

In any railway system operated for the exaction of the highest possible profit the fighting method of "Passive Action," applied by the workers, must necessarily result in complete immobilization of the complex system; the execution of laws and regulations in all systems, ordinarily kept in operation only because of the utter neglect of all means provided for the protection of limb and life of passengers and workers.

The utter absurdity of such regulations in modern railway service cannot be better illustrated than by proving the

facts occurring every day that a rigid enforcement of them results in chaotic and paralyzed suspensions of any systematic service, while neglect and violation assures a systematized, well-regulated service in passenger and freight traffic, although at the risk of life and limb of the railway workers.

But suppose a worker is crippled in performance of his duties, although he was forced to disobey rules. The court is called upon to settle his claim. Judges, of course, can only be guided by the letter of the laws and regulations, and they will always ask a railroad, who may be on trial for causing a railroad accident, or suing for damages for injuries sustained while in service, whether he had strictly carried out instructions; and a verdict will always be rendered against the worker when it is shown that he had been "derelict in obeying orders."

The idea of "respecting the laws and obeying all rules" fastened upon the minute detail" gave the impetus to the inauguration of a method which has been termed "the passive resistance strike," or, in brief, "Passive Action."

THE OPERATION OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN RAILWAY SERVICE

The "Passive Resistance" strike consists in every man remaining at work, but giving the most punctilious obedience to all the rules of the road. No train is started till every passenger is safe off the car platforms, the speed limit is scrupulously observed, even when behind time, no signals are disregarded; in short, all the laws, framed by the company with the intention that they should be continually violated in practice, are rigidly lived up to by the men during such a passive strike.

According to the rules, no car when switched shall run faster than it can be followed by the switchman, nor is the latter allowed to jump on the car or engine while they are in motion, or the rule providing that switch trains shall not exceed a speed of six miles an hour. The strict obedience of these rules results in the detention of freight trains; it takes three times as long as under the usual time required to make up a train; traffic consequently becomes immobilized.

A car inspector, if carrying out instructions in the "most minute details," can use considerable more time for careful inspection, and he can throw out for repair any car that the railroad would have made several runs more under ordinary conditions, although in "violation of rules." If a car inspector finds defects on cars in a through-going train in a change station, he can cause, in strict obedience to rules and laws, a new arrangement of the train, unloading of goods and transfer of passengers, and when the regular working hours of the working crew have expired a change of shifts becomes necessary. If no other crew is there, the first refuses to work overtime. An embarrassing delay of trains may thus be caused, congestion of traffic increases and becomes more complicated and the delay the longer these rules are obeyed in practice. Finally the switches cannot be used because trains are crowding in from all directions. Other trains are congested, lay over at stations, and as signals show continually a blocked road. No wonder that one government official exclaimed: "If the railroads would continue to obey the rules by the letter for only two weeks, we would be in the turmoil of a revolution proper."

But the railroad workers may not desire to bring about a suspension of industrial activity altogether; not yet. During the Austrian strike in 1907 they forced all North Bohemian coal mines to close down, because coal could not be transported; but it was not the intention to win the battle at the expense of other workers, when not absolutely needed. So they agreed not to block trains carrying workmen to and from their working places; milk trains and others carrying foodstuffs and provisions to industrial centers were given "clear" for only "violation of the rules."

It is a known fact that the railroads in Italy won twice their "passive strikes"; so also once in Switzerland, and the last "passive strike" in Austria terminated with a complete attainment of the ends this strike had been inaugurated for.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE ORIGIN. Where did this remarkable method of "passive resistance" originate? In 1887 an accident occurred at an Austrian railway. In moving freight trains it happened that a railway employee was caught between the cars and he was badly mutilated. The high officials dispatched the station master and pointed to the fact that such accidents could not happen if all rules and regulations were strictly enforced. Forthwith a telegraph order was dispatched to all station masters to see that all regulations provided for by law. Non-compliance with the mandates of the high officials meant immediate discharge. For many days and nights the masters of the crossroads and their subordinates were on the lookout to see that not one of the rules was violated. The consequences were startling. Three days after the issuance of that order the important station where the accident had happened was so blocked with passenger trains, switch engines and freight cars that all traffic from all directions was practically suspended. All station masters could prove when called upon to give an account of this chaos that they had just obeyed the instructions and made all employees observe them. The workers immediately realized the importance of such measures, and thus the station masters and the higher officials unconsciously became the inventors of what is termed "Passive Action."

Subsequently the officials of that road, as energetically as they could, issued the orders, countermanded them and worked them normally again; that is without regard to regulations and rules.

[To be continued.]

Bebel's Three-Pound Loaf

Herr Bebel, the socialist leader in the Reichstag, made a speech in which he warned the kaiser that the stability of the German government is threatened. Bebel asserted that on account of the actions and indifference of the government, 40,000 able-bodied men are now tramping the streets of Berlin searching for some form of employment and at any wages.

Referring to the proposed changes in

I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS

Leaflets in English, per 1,000—
Address to Wage Workers, \$1.50
The Textile Industry..... 1.50
Food Stuff Industry..... 1.50
Hotel and Machinery Industry..... 1.50
Story of a New Labor Union 1.50

Leaflets in Italian..... 3.00
" Swedish..... 3.00
" Polish..... 3.00
" Finnish..... 3.00
" Slavonian..... 3.00
" Croatian..... 4.00
" Dalmatian..... 4.00
" German..... 4.00
" Yiddish..... 3.00
" Romanian..... 4.00

Japanese, Address to Wage Earners..... 10.00
Japanese must be ordered from J. Seaborn, 200 Jessie St., San Francisco, Cal.

I. W. W. CONSTITUTION
English, (per 100)..... 5.00
Italian, "..... 5.00
French, "..... 5.00
German, "..... 5.00
Polish, "..... 5.00
Hungarian, "..... 5.00
Spanish, "..... 10.00

NOTE—The requisite amount of cash must accompany each order. All supplies sent by the General Office have the postage or express charges paid in advance.

W. E. TRAUTMANN
Room 212 Bush Temple
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Stuttgart Congress on I. W. W. Ground

Extracts from Resolutions adopted by the Congress on the Relation of the Economic Organization to the Political Party.

"To emancipate the proletariat completely from the bonds of capitalist, political and economic servitude, the political and economic struggle are alike necessary."

BUT
"The Union will not fully perform their duty in the struggle for the emancipation of the workers unless a thorough socialist spirit inspires their policy."

ADD TO THE ABOVE

That the INDUSTRIAL UNION, the Economic Organization of the Working Class, is of primary importance and must supersede the political party, and the World Movement for Socialism is clarified and INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM TRIUMPHANT.

Industrial Union
HANDBOOK
ITALIAN OR POLISH EDITIONS
\$5.00 a hundred prepaid
SEND ORDERS TO
212 Bush Temple, Chicago

The Industrial Workers of the World has but one general office in Chicago, located in the Bush Temple, North Clark Street; it has no connection with any claimants to the name and repudiates any and all claims made by them.

naval legislation, the socialist leader offered to wage that the government would come forward with a new navy construction bill within three years, and he asked against what country this bill would be directed.

The Fleet Society was agitating against Great Britain, he said, and agitation for war against this country could be observed on all sides. The naval cadets had even put this idea into the nerve, and occasionally would give its expression in song.

Turning to home politics, the socialist leader announced that he disagreed with the declaration made before the Reichstag by Prince Von Bulow, the imperial chancellor, that no camarilla existed in Germany.

He said that owing to the industrial combines and the price agreements the day of low prices in Germany was passed and the high duties kept in force in the month of March, 1906, also were making themselves felt. Consequently Herr Bebel declared, Germany was paying the highest prices in the world.

Holding up a loaf of bread, which caused prolonged merriment, the socialist leader said:
"They will say this is a big loaf, but a loaf that weighed four and one-half pounds eighteen months ago now weighs scarcely three pounds, and the price has risen fully 30 per cent."

THE QUESTION OF MIGHT

Capital in Its Entrenchments---Means of Attack and Their Application --- The Final Conquest

By Wm. E. Trautmann

Translation by Otto Jauch

All historical struggles between classes in society depend on their course and outcome on the prevailing phase of development at the period in which they take place. Such conflicts were settled in the last instance by the power of the contending parties could line up in the field of battle. Stripped of all phrasemongery, the fight between capital and labor (capitalist and working class) is determined by the power which either side wields. The difference, however, when comparing previous conflicts and results in the historic economic development, lies in the assumption, that by the working class remaining victorious in the final battle on the economic field the social relationship of mankind. This accomplished, the mad race for economic and consequently political and social power will be superseded by a friendly rivalry for the highest mental and intellectual training, for the noble purpose of making life worth living for all who labor and produce.

The purely parliamentary socialist explains that the conquest of political power is the paramount mission of the proletariat. But mere parliamentary action—if loud talking contests can be designated as action—then becomes self-aim. Political action as a means for the purpose of exploitation is obscured as the real issue. The capture of political power at all hazards (compromise) is tantamount with the substitution of one set of economic despots by another, who posing in a haughty manner, leaders of the proletariat, although in most cases not members of the working class, establish bargain counters in political jobs as the logical consequence of false theories—notably so in this country, because of the political, according to the declaration of a socio-capitalist log-roller of Milwaukee will not be the management of industries on a prepared for several generations to asocialistic basis. Therefore, ex-proletarian, shyster lawyers and parasites of similar character, forcing themselves upon the labor movement like leeches on a healthy body, are needed as tutors for the less intelligent and inferior wage slaves—so these gentry argue. Men are really in earnest in their pleadings, the battle between capital and labor is reduced to a contest for political power for the purpose of gaining political jobs. Moreover, it is declared that the power of the ballot alone, used by blind followers and unthinking shipwreckers, can destroy the immensely fortified stronghold of capitalism. How fittingly we find that power of wishing portrayed in the fairy tale of Aladdin's wonderful lamp! Children of the masses, to the streets of the grotesque and also startling deeds of those possessing this wonderful lamp; and so did thousands of big children, follow in their despair, but nevertheless in cheerful hope and faith in a glittering future, talisman carried by a traitorous priest, Gapon, only to get crucified from their faith in fairy tales by the blue beams of the Cossacks; damning in their death struggle the hour in which they were shipped as invincible phantoms of "wishes." Blind fools, misled to their own harm! They wanted to tear down the rocks of the capitalist castle with a wonder lamp, and open the full fountain of life, of earthly happiness, to the suffering hungry and downtrodden, like the old historical Moses, when he drew refreshing water for the exhausted from the dry rocks in the desert by touching them with his magic wand.

Over all highways and byways, in all corners, on all fields, in every direction and in all places of this apparently un-destroyable social system the capitalist class stands armed and entrenched in its strongholds. In the church—a institution for defense and therefore for the perpetuation of the present system in the schools, universities and training institutions—preventing the power of knowledge, the most dangerous foe from coming in; in scientific institutions, rendered service to capitalist interests with but few exceptions; on the political field, on which political parties are obedient lackeys to the economic demands of the capitalist class. Another strong weapon in their hands is the immense power of the press, directed in its work by the plunderer and obeying their mandates; contagiously poisoning people's minds, fostering hatred, praising war and mass murder in the honor of the powerful, corrupting and influencing public opinion, which serves as a cloak to shamelessly cover all the horrors and evils inherent in the system.

But still mightier, and consequently more destructive in its effects, is another weapon which the master class of America has forged for its protection. The craft organizations of labor, led by capitalist lieutenants, mistakenly called unions, are the most formidable instruments for the protection of capitalist interests. Directed in a wrong policy by capitalist-thinking fakery, whose ignorance of existing economic laws is only exceeded by their brazen gall and bluff methods, the worker is at first entrance into the union made a stranger to his class interests. By virtue of false notions about economic conditions he is led along on roads to the destruction of working class unity, and as a result the worker, the bearer of our social structure, is alienated from his social duties and his class. The law becomes operative and the cheating of one group of workers by another, to the benefit of exploiters, destroying also all sense and feeling of solidarity, is the supreme function of a labor union movement.

These powerful agencies and auxiliaries, all established for the protection of the prevailing state of things, receive their nourishment from an inexhaustible source—the ownership of the means of life of millions by a few.

Compared with this main stronghold,

which seemingly is un-destroyable and stares ghastly powerful into the face of the attacking masses, all other instruments for the economic mastery are only side issues, outposts; these, however, must be stormed and captured before the combined advance against the main stronghold can commence.

The almost unrestricted mastery on the economic field, the might which makes all other apparent manifestations of power only reflexes, is the merciless whip that forces the wage slave to serve the master; yes, it's the economic might, the almost untested field, on which the soulless capitalism wields its ruling scepter to transform human beings into submissive, obedient working cattle. There it stands, the industrial stronghold, under whose armor the capitalist knights gained their might through legal robbery, swindle and fraud. Under the protection of this fort everybody must swear allegiance to those in power. That fort is defended and protected by those who must suffer most under the lash of exploitation at times they refuse to let the exploiters in maintaining the "masters' rights." Incomprehensible is the extent of the power they possess, and how gigantic appears, then, the aim and the work necessary to crush and destroy that power, when once its immense proportions are known.

The proletariat is exploited as a producer, in the workshop, factory, mine and field, and exploited there alone. There lies the cause which produces all those gruesome effects. Remove the cause and the human race will be free; industrially free for the first time. But if freedom you would have, it is only by militant action that it can be achieved. The economic unity and solidarity of the capitalist class is the basis which assures their existence, then all attacks must be centered against it. A proletarian class which aspires for industrial freedom must shape their methods of warfare accordingly. The fortress is defended from the center by choice troops, who, if they should get dissatisfied at times, and be inclined to rebel, are appeased by the capitalist labor lieutenants by pointing out the sham concessions, conceded as a result of the rebellious discontent manifested by their restlessness is suppressed by force, so that either way the workers can be used time and again for the defense of the life-interests of their exploiters.

As all institutions draw their nourishment and support from the economic might of the capitalist class, so must likewise the might of the working class, concentrated and cemented together on the industrial field, serve as a result of supply the capitalist class with the material for the abolition of the capitalist mode of production, and furnish the material for the effective and successful termination of the struggle.

But all associations of laboring people that are in the A. F. of L. are organized auxiliaries for the perpetuation of the present system, conducted by capitalist tools, who lead them into jurisdiction fights, and so divide instead of unite.

It is only a logical consequence that these masses who assail and fight each other are also led astray upon other fields of activity, so as to strengthen and enlarge the capitalist class institutions, the capitalist parties, and a "public opinion" made subservient to the interest of the capitalist masters.

To be equipped for the combat against these forces of mighty foe with weapons of equal effectiveness, it becomes indispensable to form such an organization by which the workers can successfully contest the field and advance onward toward industrial freedom. Economic developments, resulting in a constant change of forms in the social structure must find their reflex in the construction of and the methods applied by an economic working class organization.

The organizing of the I. W. W. became, therefore, an absolute necessity, as a result of economic conditions, so as to provide the proletariat with the material and resources with which to control all other methods of warfare and to give its mandates the requisite energy and force:

(1) A united political, class-conscious, militant organization, uncompromisingly voicing the demands of labor and making itself unassailable by its conduct.

(2) A press solely and alone serving the interests of the working class, owned and controlled by the political and economic militant organizations of the workers.

(3) A public opinion, growing constantly stronger as directed by those molding opinions for the organizing of the economic might, in the interests of the wealth producers.

(4) Superstition and false teachings more and more disappearing; the rays of enlightenment entering the minds of those who inhabit the tenements and hovels of poverty.

Yes, all these manifestations of shifting and changes in the social fabric will only be the effects of the unity of purpose and fighting strength concentrated by the wage slaves on the economic field.

So equipped, the charge against the fortress of capitalism may be organized and conducted.

No Gaps, no Bergers, Hoehns and

ted. Even though all trenches, all posts are protected against revolution, the economic organizations; when the diabolical bullets commence to strike the main fortress, then the power of the labor fakes, employed in the interests of our despots, will have ceased to exist, and many of those who had been until then faithful to the capitalists will join the ranks of the revolutionists. And with the fall of the stronghold falls its strongest defender, the labor fakes, the arch-enemy of the revolutionary working class. Entering the economic stronghold, the factories, mines and mills, the means by which the toilers were held for centuries in slavery, taking and holding all the tools of production, which alone gave the economic might to the enemy, locking out those who hitherto had been their masters, and placing themselves in that domain from which all wealth flows, the victorious proletariat will abolish simultaneously all institutions by which the relation of man to man were determined by economic might.

Triumph and glory to you, O strong, powerful and freed toiler! Son of the earth, comrade! No longer shall one the economic master of a fellowman. On the day when you conquer shall fall the beast of private might, worshipped by the supporters of the present system. The banner of industrial freedom and equality shall wave over the nations of free men and women; wealth created in abundance shall be enjoyed by all wealth producers in common.

This, O workers of the world, is your historic mission. You have the power, and must find the means for the combat against our exploiters. Choose and act!

Only the working class can achieve its own freedom!

Organize into an economic fighting organization. Join the Industrial Workers of the World.

This article was first published in a German paper in Cleveland, the "Cleveland Arbeiter Zeitung," in 1905, and excerpts were published in two papers in France.

those posts, manned by regiments of proletarians, organized in revolutionary economic organizations; when the diabolical bullets commence to strike the main fortress, then the power of the labor fakes, employed in the interests of our despots, will have ceased to exist, and many of those who had been until then faithful to the capitalists will join the ranks of the revolutionists. And with the fall of the stronghold falls its strongest defender, the labor fakes, the arch-enemy of the revolutionary working class. Entering the economic stronghold, the factories, mines and mills, the means by which the toilers were held for centuries in slavery, taking and holding all the tools of production, which alone gave the economic might to the enemy, locking out those who hitherto had been their masters, and placing themselves in that domain from which all wealth flows, the victorious proletariat will abolish simultaneously all institutions by which the relation of man to man were determined by economic might.

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This, O workers of the world, is your historic mission. You have the power, and must find the means for the combat against our exploiters. Choose and act!

Only the working class can achieve its own freedom!

Organize into an economic fighting organization. Join the Industrial Workers of the World.

This article was first published in a German paper in Cleveland, the "Cleveland Arbeiter Zeitung," in 1905, and excerpts were published in two papers in France.

PINKERTON DROPS A BOMB

(Continued from Page 3)

switchman is discharged for insubordination, a brakeman for being kind-hearted enough in helping a worker to the wheatfields of Dakota, a conductor for violating the rules of the bond company. The B. & O. T. must cease employment as switchman, the S. U. man as brakeman, and each is eager to be a member of the union controlling his new calling. Before they can affiliate with each other's union they are compelled by these unions to do that which they condemn in the master class that employs them, the passing of a medical examination by a local physician, who submits his findings to the general medical examination of the union. The applications are returned to both of these local unions as "not approved," probably on account of age or other infirmities. The worker is then notified that he can become a member of the union, because he is not in accord with, because he would be compelled to pay the high assessment of two organizations, both unions claiming jurisdiction over him for work done by the relative of the common enemy. The result being that after 25 years of experiment the harmonious relations fall to pieces and the same old cry of "jurisdiction" and "scab" passes back and forth.

To give the worker an opportunity to break away from this system the "Transportation Workers" advocate a "general insurance for all workers," advancing the following arguments in its favor:

(To Be Continued.)

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The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trade unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making injury to one an injury to all.

Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the following constitution.

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